

# News

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## UNION MEMBERSHIP IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY, 2005

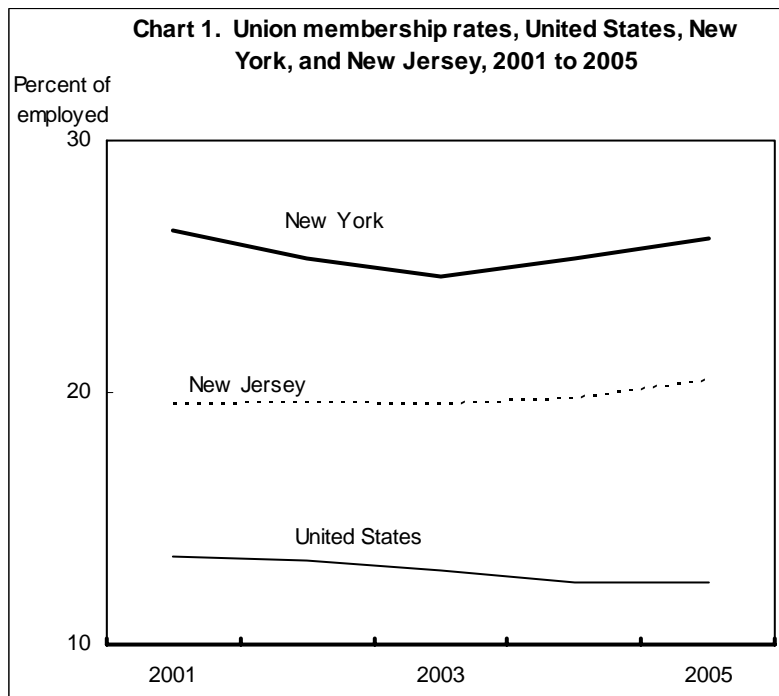
In 2005, 26.1 percent of wage and salary workers in New York and 20.5 percent of wage and salary workers in New Jersey were union members, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman noted that New York's union membership rate in 2005 was the highest among the 50 states. In addition, New York's union membership rate was at its highest level since 2001, while New Jersey's rate was its highest since 2000. However, in comparison to 1995 when New York's rate reached a series high of 27.7 percent and New Jersey's rate was 21.9 percent, union membership rates were somewhat lower in both states last year. (See chart 1.) Nationally, the union membership rate was 12.5 percent, unchanged from that of 2004. The U.S. rate has declined from a high of 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable national union data are available.

In New York, 2,090,000 wage and salary workers were union members in 2005, while New Jersey had 791,000 union members. An additional 111,000 wage and salary workers in New York and 47,000 in New Jersey were represented by a union and covered by a union or an employee association contract, while not being union members themselves. In 2005, the total number of union members in New York was at the highest level recorded since the beginning of the data series in 1995. New Jersey's number of union members was at its highest level since 1998. Nationally, nearly 15.7 million wage and salary workers were union members in 2005, while another 1.5 million wage and salary workers were represented by a union, but not union members themselves.

Across the nation, 31 states and the District of Columbia had 2005 union membership rates below the U.S. average of 12.5 percent, while 19 states had higher rates. All states in the Middle Atlantic—including New York and New Jersey—and Pacific divisions reported union membership rates above the national average, and all states in the East South Central and West South Central divisions had rates below it. Relative to 2004, 23 states—including New York and New Jersey—recorded higher union membership rates, 24 states and the District of Columbia registered lower rates, and 3 states had no change in their rates. (See table 1.)



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Five states had union membership rates over 20.0 percent in 2005—New York (26.1 percent), Hawaii (25.8 percent), Alaska (22.8 percent), and Michigan and New Jersey (20.5 percent each). Five states reported union membership rates below 5.0 percent. South Carolina and North Carolina recorded the lowest membership rates, 2.3 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. Arkansas and Virginia had the next lowest membership rates, 4.8 percent each, followed closely by Utah at 4.9 percent.

The states with the largest numbers of union members were California (2.4 million) and New York (2.1 million). Just over half (7.9 million) of the 15.7 million union members in the U.S. lived in six states (California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey), though these states accounted for less than one-third of wage and salary employment nationally.

State union membership levels depend on both the union membership rate and the employment level. For example, New Jersey had more than one and one-half times as many union members as Texas, despite having 5.6 million fewer wage and salary workers. Similarly, Florida and Massachusetts had virtually the same number of union members, even though Florida's wage and salary employment level was over two and one-half times that of Massachusetts.

### Technical Note

The estimates in this release were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides the basic information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau from a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 households. The union membership data are tabulated from one-quarter of the CPS monthly sample and are limited to wage and salary workers. All self-employed workers are excluded, and the data refer to a worker's sole or principal job.

Union membership data for 2005 are not strictly comparable with data for 2004 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 2005 of revised population controls used in the CPS. The effect of the revised population controls on the union membership estimates is unknown. However, the effect of the new controls on the monthly CPS estimates for the U.S. was to decrease the December 2004 employment level by 45,000 and the unemployment level by 4,000. The impact on states is also usually small, though proportionally larger than for the U.S. The updated controls had little or no effect on unemployment rates and other ratios. For additional information, see "Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates in January 2005" in the February 2005 issue of the *Employment and Earnings*, available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov.cps/cps05adj.pdf>. (Levels are not strictly comparable between any pair of years).

The States that comprise the Census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending upon the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of *Employment and Earnings*.

### **Definitions**

The principal definitions used in this release are described briefly below.

*Union members.* Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

*Represented by unions.* Data refer to union members, as well as workers who have no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

*Wage and salary workers.* Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors, but, for the purposes of the union membership series, excludes all self-employed persons, regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

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**Table 1. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by state**

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2004					2005				
	Total employed	Members of unions <sup>1</sup>		Represented by unions <sup>2</sup>		Total employed	Members of unions <sup>1</sup>		Represented by unions <sup>2</sup>	
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
Alabama .....	1,861	181	9.7	213	11.5	1,909	195	10.2	223	11.7
Alaska .....	268	54	20.1	60	22.4	275	63	22.8	66	24.1
Arizona .....	2,323	145	6.3	183	7.9	2,366	145	6.1	181	7.7
Arkansas .....	1,058	51	4.8	65	6.2	1,138	54	4.8	68	6.0
California .....	14,414	2,385	16.5	2,588	18.0	14,687	2,424	16.5	2,610	17.8
Colorado .....	2,050	172	8.4	191	9.3	2,052	170	8.3	193	9.4
Connecticut .....	1,539	235	15.3	256	16.6	1,550	247	15.9	263	17.0
Delaware .....	373	46	12.4	49	13.2	386	46	11.8	50	12.9
District of Columbia .....	258	33	12.7	38	14.5	259	29	11.3	33	12.8
Florida .....	6,943	414	6.0	533	7.7	7,389	401	5.4	532	7.2
Georgia .....	3,773	242	6.4	282	7.5	3,765	190	5.0	226	6.0
Hawaii .....	533	126	23.7	132	24.8	545	141	25.8	145	26.7
Idaho .....	561	33	5.8	44	7.9	606	31	5.2	38	6.3
Illinois .....	5,410	908	16.8	971	17.9	5,473	927	16.9	965	17.6
Indiana .....	2,717	311	11.4	338	12.4	2,789	346	12.4	368	13.2
Iowa .....	1,345	141	10.5	171	12.7	1,369	157	11.5	185	13.5
Kansas .....	1,223	103	8.4	132	10.8	1,210	85	7.0	115	9.5
Kentucky .....	1,699	164	9.6	197	11.6	1,696	164	9.7	184	10.8
Louisiana .....	1,697	129	7.6	157	9.3	1,778	114	6.4	132	7.4
Maine .....	564	64	11.3	74	13.2	582	69	11.9	79	13.6
Maryland .....	2,502	272	10.9	313	12.5	2,530	337	13.3	379	15.0
Massachusetts .....	2,920	393	13.5	430	14.7	2,886	402	13.9	431	14.9
Michigan .....	4,305	930	21.6	966	22.4	4,288	880	20.5	916	21.4
Minnesota .....	2,429	424	17.5	443	18.3	2,494	392	15.7	410	16.4
Mississippi .....	1,108	53	4.8	70	6.3	1,089	77	7.1	105	9.7
Missouri .....	2,546	315	12.4	357	14.0	2,532	290	11.5	319	12.6
Montana .....	366	43	11.7	46	12.6	391	42	10.7	48	12.2
Nebraska .....	831	69	8.3	83	10.0	830	69	8.3	79	9.5
Nevada .....	1,006	126	12.5	144	14.3	1,051	145	13.8	158	15.1
New Hampshire .....	618	61	9.9	68	11.0	627	65	10.4	72	11.5
New Jersey .....	3,769	745	19.8	813	21.6	3,868	791	20.5	838	21.7
New Mexico .....	734	49	6.7	65	8.9	777	63	8.1	83	10.7
New York .....	7,901	1,996	25.3	2,085	26.4	8,008	2,090	26.1	2,201	27.5
North Carolina .....	3,549	97	2.7	127	3.6	3,631	107	2.9	143	3.9
North Dakota .....	292	22	7.7	26	9.0	289	21	7.3	26	9.2
Ohio .....	4,998	759	15.2	820	16.4	5,039	804	16.0	866	17.2
Oklahoma .....	1,402	86	6.1	100	7.1	1,432	77	5.4	91	6.4
Oregon .....	1,471	224	15.2	243	16.5	1,470	213	14.5	231	15.7
Pennsylvania .....	5,298	793	15.0	842	15.9	5,456	753	13.8	818	15.0
Rhode Island .....	487	79	16.3	83	17.0	494	79	15.9	83	16.8
South Carolina .....	1,765	54	3.0	74	4.2	1,739	40	2.3	58	3.3
South Dakota .....	347	21	6.0	27	7.7	350	21	5.9	29	8.2
Tennessee .....	2,465	164	6.7	191	7.7	2,368	128	5.4	156	6.6
Texas .....	9,072	457	5.0	573	6.3	9,485	506	5.3	590	6.2
Utah .....	1,001	58	5.8	67	6.7	1,035	51	4.9	63	6.1
Vermont .....	291	29	9.8	33	11.4	287	31	10.8	37	13.0
Virginia .....	3,308	176	5.3	218	6.6	3,406	165	4.8	211	6.2
Washington .....	2,645	510	19.3	536	20.3	2,746	523	19.1	559	20.4
West Virginia .....	700	99	14.2	110	15.7	688	99	14.4	107	15.5
Wisconsin .....	2,597	414	16.0	439	16.9	2,551	410	16.1	438	17.2
Wyoming .....	222	18	8.0	22	9.8	228	18	7.9	22	9.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.